EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Notification D. No. 7, dated 31st August 1910.

The name of the Candidate whose Register number was 58 in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination of 1909 is altered from Yoganarasimha to Yoganarasimha Sastri.

Notification D. No. 8, dated 1st September 1910.

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following revised regulations of the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates shall come into force from the examinations of 1911 :—

1. The Examinations for Teachers' Certificates shall be of three grades, namely, (1) Upper Secondary, (2) Lower Secondary, and (3) Primary, and shall be held in the months of March and April.

2. The Examinations shall consist of two parts, (1) a Written Examination and (2) a Practical Test, and shall be conducted either in English or Vernacular.

3. The Examinations shall be open to all who, besides possessing the minimum educational qualifications, have either (1) gone through the full training course of a recognized Normal School and been permitted by the Head Master to appear, or (2) been teachers in a recognized school for at least three years, and an inspecting officer has certified that their work as teachers has been fairly satisfactory.

4. Candidates for admission shall produce a certificate from a person of known respectability, stating that they are above fifteen years and under twenty-five years, if they have not been teachers already in a Government, Municipal, or Aided School, or under thirty-five years, if they have been employed for not less than three years continuously as teachers in a Government, Municipal, or Aided School.

5. The minimum educational qualifications required for admission to the Examinations shall be as follow :—

(1) For the Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or the Vernacular Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination.

(2) For the Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed thes Mysore Lower Secondary Examination or the late Middle School Examination of the Madras Department.

(3) For the Primary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed in all the head of Verncaular Standard III, signed by a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

6. The Written Examinations for Teachers' Certificates of the Upper and Lower Secondary Grades shall be held in the Normal School at Mysore on the third Monday in March and following days ; and the Written Examinations for Teachers' Certificates of the Primary Grade shall be held at the head-quarters of each district, and at Chikballapur and Channapatna on the Saturday immediately following the Lower Secondary Examination in April, The Lower Secondary Grade Written Test will also be held in Kolar and Shimoga.

7. The subjects of the Written Examination shall be the following :—

For the Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate—

(1) The theory and practice of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and notes of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of three hours' duration, 120 marks.

(2) Organization of schools and principles of moral discipline, 180 marks :—

(*a*) The organization of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them, and the correct forms of official correspondence. One paper of three hours' duration, 120 marks.

(*b*) Principles of moral discipline, and formation of habits and character. One paper of the duration of two hours, 60 marks.

For the Lower Secondary Teacher's Certificate—

I. The methods of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of Upper Primary Schools, the art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and notes of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of three hours' duration, 150 marks.

II. The organization and discipline of a Primary School, the form of school registers the mode of keeping them and making returns from them. One paper of three hours' duration, 150 marks.

For Primary Teachers' Certificate—

I. The art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and no es of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of the duration of two hours, 150 marks.

II. The organization and discipline of a Lower Primary School, the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them. One paper of the duration of two hours, 150 marks.

8. Candidates shall not be considered to have passed, unless they have obtained not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks allotted to each paper. Those successful candidates that have obtained 60 per cent of the marks on the whole shall be placed in the First Class and the rest in the Second Class.

9. The results of the Written Examinations shall be declared not later than the second Monday following the Examinations.

10. The Practical Tests shall commence in the Normal School, Mysore, on the Second Monday in April, in the case of the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary grades, and on the third Monday after the Written Examinations in the case of the Primary grade.

11. The Practical Test shall be conducted by a Committee of not less than two Examiners.

12. No candidate shall be admitted to the Practical Test until he has passed the Written Examination.

13. The Practical Test shall comprise the following subjects:—

I. Compulsory—

(1) The giving of one lesson, which has not been previously taught to a class, of not less than thirty and not more than forty-five minutes' duration before at least two members of the Committee of Examiners—Total number of marks—100 which shall be divided between (1) Skill in questioning, (2) Exposition, Illustration and Explanation, (3) Discipline, (4) Black-board illustrations and notes, (5) The final result produced on the pupils' minds.

(2) Blackboard Exercises, 30 marks. The test, under this head, shall consist of —

(*a*) Map-drawing which shall be limited for the Upper Secondary candidates to any part of the British Empire, for the Lower Secondary candidates to any part of India, and for the Primary candidates to any part of the Mysore State.

(*b*) Drawing in bold outline any of the following objects and animals :—

(i) Book, bench, table, chair, easel, school-bell, box, bucket, pair of scissors, ladder, umbrella, common balance, bullock-cart, plantain tree, cocoanut-palm, ragi, jola, paddy, sugar cane, and bunch of grapes.

(ii) Dog, cat, horse, donkey, cow, elephant, fox, sheep, buffalo, monkey, pig, rat, bat, squirrel, serpent, crow, cock, parrot, owl and eagle.

(*c*) Rapid sketching, such as is required for illustrating class-teaching, of one or more objects to be determined at the time of the Examination.

(3) (i) For male teachers—

Drill. The candidate should be able to put a class of boys already drilled through a set of elementary exercises—20 marks.

(ii) For female teachers—

Singing as for male teachers—20 marks.

II. Optional —

For male teachers—Singing—20 marks. The candidate should be able to teach the singing of the songs given in the Readers, action songs, and other songs suitable for schools.

For female teachers—Drill—20 marks. The candidate should be able to put a Lower Primary Class through Infants' School Drill.

The fact of a candidate having passed in Singing or Drill shall be stated in the candidate's certificate.

14. Two days before the candidate is required to give his lesson, he shall be furnished by the Examiners with two subjects, either of which he may select for his lesson.

15. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Practical Test unless he has obtained 33 per cent of the maximum marks under each of the above compulsory heads. Those successful candidates that have obtained 60 per cent of the marks on the whole shall be placed in the First Class and the rest in the Second Class.

16. Those candidates that have passed both the Written Examination and Practical Test of any grade shall obtain the Teachers' Certificate of that grade.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Lower Secondary Classes.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Upper Primary Classes.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Lower Primary Classes.

17. Applications for admission to the Teachers' Certificate Examinations should reach the Manager, Mysore Local Examinations, not later than the 15th December preceding the Examinations.

18. The fees for admission to the Examinations will be—

	Rs.
For the Upper Secondary Grade	4
For the Lower Secondary Grade	2
For the Primary Grade	2

A candidate who fails in the Written Examination will be admitted to subsequent Examinations on payment of the same fee on each occasion.

A candidate who fails in the Practical Test will subsequently be admitted to the same test on payment of a fee of half the above rates.

Notification D. No. 9, dated 1st September 1910.

THE MYSORE VERNACULAR UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

The following revised regulations of the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination will come into force from April 1911:—

1. The Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination will be held annually, on the First or Second Monday in April and the following days at the headquarters of each district and at Channapatna and Chikballapur.

2. The Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination will be open to—

(*a*) Head Masters and assistant masters employed in teaching the IV and V Vernacular classes of all Government, Municipal, Aided or other recognized schools,

(*b*) Pupils of Normal Schools,

(*c*) Pupils of Upper Secondary, Vernacular or Sanskrit Schools,

(*d*) All other persons who will be regarded as private candidates, provided they have passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The President of the Board for the management of the Local Examinations will, however, exempt deserving candidates from the condition requiring them to have passed the Lower Secondary Examination, if they have been teachers in Government, Municipal, Aided or other recognized schools for a period of not less than three years.

3. Undergraduates of the Madras University will be allowed to appear for the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination in the Language and Science subjects.

4. Applications for admission to the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be sent so as to reach the Manager, Mysore Local Examinations, Bangalore, not later than the 15th of December on printed forms which may be obtained from the Local Examination Office at Bangalore.

5. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Rs. 5 if he be a teacher or pupil candidate, or a fee of Rs. 7 if he be a private candidate.

6. Candidates for the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I. FIRST LANGUAGE—*Kannada.*—There shall be three papers: one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed text including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, Idiom and Analysis; one paper of two hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Etymology and Prosody as treated in Sabdamani Darpana. Pandit Srinivasacharya's Chando Malike and Essay I of Kannada Upanyasamanjari of R. Raghunatha Rao; and one paper of one hour's duration on Composition.

or,

Urdu.—There shall be three papers: one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed text including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, Idiom and Analysis; one paper of two hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Etymology and Prosody as treated in (1) Misbah-ul-Quaid revised by Anjumani-Taraqqui-Urdu and (2) Tazkera-tul-Balaghat—Two parts on Bayan and Badi; and one paper of one hour's duration on Composition.

II. SECOND LANGUAGE—(*a*) *Sanskrit.*—In the Second Language there shall be two papers; one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed Text-books, Grammar, Structure and Idiom of the language as treated in Bhandarkar's First Book; and one paper of two hours' duration consisting of unseen passages for translation from Sanskrit into Kannada and Kannada into Sanskrit.

or,

(*b*) (1) *Persian.*—There shall be one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed texts and Grammar, Idiom and Analysis as treated in the parts on Etymology and Syntax in Ahsan-ul-Quaid, and Translation from Urdu into Persian.

(2) *Arabic.*—There shall be one paper of three hours' duration on Tariquat-ul-Mubtakera, Parts I and II, and Grammar, Structure and Idiom of the language as treated in Miftaul-adab, and Translation from Urdu into Arabic

III. MATHEMATICS.—

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—Pure and Recurring Decimals. Practical methods of shortening labor in Multiplication and Division. Practice, Simple and Compound Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest, Square and Cubic Measure. The Metric system. Extraction of Square and Cubic Root. Proportional Parts, Percentages and Averages. Profit and Loss. Present Worth and Discount. Compound Interest. Stocks. A paper of the duration of three hours.

[N. B.—Wherever possible, graphical methods should be employed in working sums.]

(*b*) *Geometry, Experimental.*—Construction of lines, angles, circles, perpendiculars, parallels, triangles, and regular polygons, from given data. Division of lines in given ratios. Bisection of angles.

Theoretical.—Angles at a point. Parallel straight lines. Triangles and rectilinear figures. Areas. Proofs of the constructions in *Experimental Geometry*. Easy deductions.

[For a detailed syllabus in Geometry, see Appendix.]

[NOTE.—Female candidates will be allowed to bring up Free-hand Outline Drawing up to the standard of the Madras Technical Examination of the Elementary Grade as an alternative subject to Geometry. The subject will carry 50 marks.]

The following is the syllabus in Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary Examination :—

The Examination shall be a practical one comprising—

(1) An examination of one and a quarter hours' duration in *drawing from flat examples.*

From a given diagram or example of ornament to make a drawing in outline, to a slightly enlarged or reduced scale, without the use of compasses or any other mechanical aids.

(2) An examination of one and a quarter hours' duration in *model drawing.*

To draw in outline one or two common objects of simple form, such as a jug and basin, tea cup and saucer; box, books, vases, or the regular models, *viz.*, cube, prism, pyramid, cone and cylinder.

[*Text-books recommended.*—Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books (Ornament, Books II, III, IV, and Elementary Design, I and II), and the "Madras School of Arts Drawing Book."]

IV. SCIENCE.—

(*a*) *Elementary Science.*—(1) Professor Kero Lakshmana Chatre's translation of the Primer of Physics. (2) Cooke's Manual of Natural Philosophy. (3) As much of the Elements of Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Geology as is required for the teaching of Agriculture and Hygiene in Lower Secondary Schools. For Syllabus see Appendix. A paper of two hours' duration.

(*b*) *Hygiene.*—Indian Domestic Economy and Hygiene. A paper of two hours' duration.

(*c*) *Agriculture.*—(For Syllabus see Appendix.) A paper of two hours' duration.

or,

Either Needlework or Music.—(For female candidates only)—Under Music it will suffice to take up either (1) Vocal Music or (2) one kind of Instrumental Music, the instrument chosen being the Vine, the Violin or the Pianoforte. The Syllabuses of Needlework, of Vocal Music and of the Pianoforte, the Vine and the Violin are given in the Appendix.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—

(*a*) *Geography.*—(1) Geikie's Primer of Physical Geography. (2) General Geography and the Geography of India in particular. (3) Map-drawing—Map of some country or portion of a continent on prepared projections without outlines. A paper of three hours' duration. [A new "Geography of the Indian Empire" by Morrison and Longman's Geographical Series Book III are recommended for the teacher's use.]

(*b*) *History.*—Outlines of the History of India up to 1876 A. D. with Chapters I, II, III (paragraphs 18 and 19 only), V, VI, VII, VIII, XIII, and XVI in "The Citizen of India" by Sir William Lee-Warner. (Revised Edition 1906.) A paper of two and a half hours' duration.

7. The Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
		First Language—		
First day ...	10—1	Kannada or Urdu Text-books ...	50	
	2—4	Do Advanced Grammar ...	40	120
	4-5—5-5	Do Composition ...	30	
		Second Language—		
Second day ...	10—1	Sanskrit Text-books and Grammar ...	40	
		Persian Text-books, Grammar and Translation.	40	80
	2—4	Sanskrit Translation	40	
	2—5	Arabic Text-books, Grammar and Translation.	40	
Third day ...	10—1	Arithmetic	50	
	2—4-30	Geometry	50	100
		Freehand Drawing	50	
Fourth day ...	10—12	Physical Science	40	
	1—3	Hygiene	40	120
	3-5—5-5	Agriculture	40	
Fifth day ...	10—1	Geography	40	80
	2—4-30	Indian History	40	
		Total ...		500

The Examination in Needle-work and Music for female candidates will be held on the sixth day at a place and hour to be previously notified.

8. Candidates failing to obtain—

(1) 35 per cent of the marks assigned to the first language, and

(2) 30 per cent of the marks assigned to each of the other subjects, shall not pass.

Those of the successful candidates that obtain not less than sixty per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the First Class, all others in the Second Class.

9. A certificate signed by the President of the Local Examination Board shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the First and Second Languages and the other subjects in which the candidate was examined and the class in which he was placed.

APPENDIX—SYLLABUSES.

I. GEOMETRY.

Angles at a point.—If a straight line stand on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel straight lines—When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal

(ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal or

(iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and rectilinear figures.—The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by these sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite to these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal; each diagonal bisects the parallelogram and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the intercepts made by them on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.—Parallelograms of the same altitude on the same or equal bases are equal in area. Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

In a right-angled triangle, the square described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides.

II. AGRICULTURE.

(1) *Objects and conditions of agriculture.*

(2) *Soils.*—Formation. Physical characters. Fertility and barrenness. Improvement of soil. Physical effects of rain, sun, etc., on soils. The sub-soil. Salt land, its formation and improvement.

(3) *Tillage.*—Objects of tillage. Deep and shallow tillage. Tillage of dry and wet lands. Ploughing, grubbing, sub-soiling harrowing, ridging, rolling. Implements and tools used in tillage and seed-sowing. After-cultivation.

(4) *Manuring.*—Treatment and application of farm manures. Green manuring. Use of special manures, *e.g.*, cakes, saltpetre, bones, lime, etc., commonly available in Southern India. Top dressing.

(5) *Irrigation.*—Economy, use and application of water. Water-lifts in common use. Origin of springs: well-sinking.

(6) *Crops.*—Rotations and mixed cropping. Fallowing. Seeds. Germination and conditions favorable for germination. Pedigree influence. Collecting seed. Change of seed. Seed-sowing. Thick and thin sowing. Shallow and deep sowing. Testing seed. Dressing seed. Transplanting.

The principal cereal, pulse, industrial and fodder crops, *viz.*—Ragi, paddy, cumboo, tennai, cholum, maize, red-gram, Bengal gram, horse gram, black gram, green gram, ground-nut, castor seed, gingelly, cotton, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco, plantain.

Pasture land and its treatment. Storage of fodder.

(7) *Stock.*—Breeding, care and management of cattle and sheep. Breeds of Southern Indian Dairying.

Note.—The whole subject shall be treated from a practical point of view, chemistry being introduced as little as possible. If chemistry is required, it should be of an elementary character.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY (IN BRIEF OUTLINE).

Three states of matter. Atoms. Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases. The Forces of nature briefly defined and illustrated. Heat. Sources of Heat. Effects of Heat. Transmission of Heat. The Thermometer. Elements and Compounds. Chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures. Solution and suspension. How chemical combination takes place in definite proportions. The elements forming the constituents of soils and plants. Chief chemical compounds forming the constituents of soils, plants and manures. General characters of acids, alkalies and salts.

The most important elements.—Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium.

Water.—Hydrogen, its preparation, properties, etc. Oxygen, its preparation, properties, etc.

Air.—Nitrogen, its preparation, properties, etc. Carbonic acid, its preparation, properties, etc.

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY.

Rock defined. Sedimentary rocks. Organic rocks. Igneous rocks. Chemical composition of Quartz, Felspar group, Mica group, Hornblende and Augite groups, Zeolites. (The above to be demonstrated with samples.)

The Geology of the Province of Mysore as given in the Gazetteer.

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY (IN BRIEF OUTLINE).

Plant life. The root. The stem. The leaves. The flowers. Fertilization. The seed. The embryo. Germination. Nutrition of plants. Composition of plants.

III. NEEDLE-WORK.

Plain needle-work :—

Hemming.	Stitching.	Patching.
Felling.	Button-holing.	Darning.

To cut out from a pattern and make a cotton jacket (Jubba) 15 inches long.

Gathering and putting into band, herring-boning.

To cut out and make a boy's cotton coat 18 inches long.

Fancy needle-work :—

Crochet.

Knitting.

Crewel-work.

To crochet or knit a boy's comforter.

To crochet or knit a pair of baby's socks.

To knit a pair of boy's socks.

To embroider a boy's cap in crewel.

IV. PIANOFORTE.

Hamilton or Hemy's Pianoforte Instructor (complete).

Major, Minor and chromatic scales.

Ten short easy pieces from series like E. Rimbaults' "The Young Pupil," W. Smallwood's "Home Treasures," James Bellak's "Dew Drops," etc.

Ten pieces of Dance Music (Duets and Solo) and ten easy accompaniments such as those of English ballads, Irish and Scotch songs.

Theory of Music.—Names of various terms, meanings of various signs.

V ಗಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

(1) ಸರಳ.

ರಾಗ	ತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗಮಪಧನಿಸ	ಸನಿಧಪಮಗರಿಸ
ಮಾಯಾಮಾಳವಗೌಳ	ಆದಿತಾಳ		
		(2) ವರಿಸೆಗಳು.	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಾ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಧಪ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಧಪ, ಸನಿರಿಸ, ಸನಿಧಪ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಮಗರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಗಮ, ರಿಗಮಪ ‖	
		(3) ಜಂಟಿ ವರಿಸೆಗಳು.	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ಪಪ, ಧಧ, ನಿನಿ, ಸಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ಪಪ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ರಿರಿ, ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ಪಾಪಪ, ಧಾಧಧ, ನೀನಿನಿ, ಸಾಸಸ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ಪಾಪಪ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸರಿ, ಸಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸರಿ, ಸಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ ‖	
		(4) ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು.	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಧ್ರುವತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ,	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಮಟ್ಯತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ರೂಪಕತಾಳ	ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಝಂಪತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮಾ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗಮ,	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಅಟತಾಳ	ಸರೀಗಾ, ಸಾರಿಗಾ, ಮಾ, ಮಾ ‖	
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ರಿಗಮಪ ‖	
		(5) ಗೀತಗಳು.	
ಮೆಲಹರಿರಾಗ	ರೂಪಕತಾಳ	ಸರಮಾಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗರಿಸಾ	
ನಾಟಿ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸಸಸನಿ, ಪಸಸನಿ	
ಮೋಹನ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಗಪಧಸ, ಧಧರಿಸ	
ಕಾಂಭೋಜಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾನಿಪ, ಧಧಸಾ	
ಸುರಟಿ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟತಾಳ	ನಿಸರಿ, ಮಗರೀ, ರೀರಿಸ, ನಿಸಾ	
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಸ, ಸನಿ, ಧನಿಸನಿ, ಧಪ, ಧಪಮಪ	
ಬೇಗಡೆ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಮಗಮ, ಪಾಧಪ, ನಿಧಪ, ಮಗಮಪ	
ಆನಂದಭೈರವಿ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ನಿಧನಿಸ, ಸಾಸಸ, ಗರಿಸನಿ, ನಿಧಪಮ	
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟ	ಸನಿಸ, ರಿಮಮಪ, ಪಮರಿ, ರಿಗರಿಸ	
ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವತಿ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸಾನಿನಿ, ಪಾಮರಿ, ಪಪಮಾ, ರಿರಿಸಾ	
		(6) ಸ್ವರಜತಿಗಳು.	
ಕನ್ನಡ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾ, ನೀಸಧಾಪಮ, ಗಾಮಧಾ	
ಹಂಸಧ್ವನಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಪ, ಗರಿಸಾ, ನಿಪನಿಸಾ	
ಆರಭಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಧಧ, ಪಪಮಗ, ರಿರಿಸಾ	
ಕಾಪಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ಪಾ, ಧನಿಪಮಾ, ಧಪಮರೀ, ಗಮರಿಸಾ	
ಸಾರಂಗ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಧಪ, ಮರೀ, ಗಮರಿಸಾ	

ರಾಗ	ತಾಳ	
		(7) ವರ್ಣಗಳು.
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ವನಜಾಕ್ಷಿರೊ
ಸಾರಂಗ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಇಂತಮೋಡಿಶಾಯ
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾಮಿನಿನ್ನೆಕೋರಿ
ಶಂಕರಾಭರಣ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸಾಮಿನಿನ್ನೆಕೋರಿ
ಕಮಾಚು	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸರಸವು ದೆಲುಪುರ
		(8) ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು.
ಕಮಾಚು	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾರಸಸಮವುಮುಖ
ಜನರಂಜನಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸ್ಮರಣೇಸುಖಂ
ಆನಂದಭೈರವಿ	ಚಾಪು	ಹಿಮಾಚಲತನಯ ಬ್ರೋ
ನಾರಾಯಣಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಮಹಿಷಾಸುರಮರ್ದಿನಿ ನಮೋಮಿ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ರೂಪಕ	ರಘುವೀರ ರಣಧೀರ
ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಒಕಮಾಟ ಒಕಬಾಣವು
ಫರ್ಜ್	ಚಾಪು	ತ್ರಿಲೋಕಮಾತ ನನುಬ್ರೋವು
ಪೂರ್ಣಷಡ್ಜ	ರೂಪಕ	ಲಾವಣ್ಯರಾಮ ಕನುಲಾರಜ್ಜಾಡರೆ
ಗರುಡಧ್ವನಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಆನಂದಸಾಗರ ವಿಾದನಿ
ಮಾಂಜಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರೇಣ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತೋಹಂ
		ಕಾಯೈ ಶ್ರೀಗೌರಿ (ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಟ್ಟು)
		(9) ಮಟ್ಟುಗಳು.
ಬೇಹಾಗು	ರೂಪಕ	ತ್ರಿಪುರಸುಂದರೀ, ತಾರಾಧೀಶನಿಭಾನನೆ
ಫರ್ಜ್	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಮಂಗಳಂ ಶಂಕರಿ ದೆಹಮೇ
ಕಮಾಚು	ರೂಪಕ	ಪಾಲಿಸು ಶ್ರೀಪಾಲೇಯಪರ್ವತಬಾಲೆ
ಕಾಪಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಪರಿಪಾಹಿ ನಂದಗೋಪಬಾಲ
ಸುರಟಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಶ್ರೀಶಂಭೋ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮೂರ್ತೇ
ಭೈರವ	ರೂಪಕ	ಶಂಕರಿ ಮಾಂಪಾಲಯಾಶು
ಬೇಹಾಗು	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಸುವ್ವಿಸುವ್ವಿಯನುಚುಬಾಡರೆ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ರಘುಕುಲನಾಯಕಾ ನತೇಪ್ಸಿತಾರ್ಥದಾಯಕ
ಜುಂಜೂಟಿ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಇಂದಿರೇ ಮಾಮಕೀನ ಮಂದಿರೆನಿವಸಸದಾ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ಡಿಟ್ಟೋ	ಕಂತುಕ ಖೇಲನಂ ಕಲಯ ಕಮಲ ಲೋಚನ

VI. ವೀಣೆ, ಪಿಟೀಲು ಇವುಗಳ ವಾದನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

ಗಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಂತೆಯೇ, ಆದರೆ (9) ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ 45 ತಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

ತಾನಗಳು (೪೫).

	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
ನಾಟ	10	
ಗೌಳ	5	
ವರಾಳಿ	5	
ಆರಭಿ	5	
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	5	
ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಳ	5	
ರೀತಿಗೌಳ	5	
ಕೇದಾರ	5	